

HOME SEEKERS

An Opportunity of a Life Time.
200,000 Acres of Fine Agricultural Lands to Be Sold on Nov. 4th, 1909, at Logan.

When the pioneers stood on the heights of the Rocky Mountains and looked down upon their future home they saw no rugged palace, not even a hut with an earthen floor. There was an eternal carpet of sage with the sky for a canopy. In the midst of desolation they began their work of reclamation; they cleared the ground, and soon the soil, parched and seared for ages past, began to yield to their will. Waving fields of golden grain took the place of grizzled sages; earthen floors and bare walls were changed to carpets and pictures, huts to houses, houses to mansions and palaces, toll to happy, prosperous labor, and poverty to wealth. Everywhere flourished church and school, giving evidence that the principles of the pioneers' origin were the life of their maturity. The desert had been made to blossom like the rose.

And from that time the good work has been kept up, and every year sees some hitherto worthless section of country brought under cultivation. A few years ago the land on the west side of Cache Valley was looked upon as practically worthless, now it stands first as a dry farm section, and every year produces thousands of bushels of wheat at a remarkably low cost when compared with the outlay in the irrigated districts. Judging from the character of the wheat, the size of the yield and the immense acreage of dry farm lands almost at our very doors, this hardy cereal will soon be driven from the irrigated sections and be found only within the dry areas.

The biggest deal of the year and that which means more for dry farming than anything that has been done for years, was the recent purchase of the Promontory and Curlew Ranch holdings in the Blue Creek and Curlew Valleys by Hon. Joseph H. Howell. This land is now being placed on the market on terms and conditions as set forth in another part of this paper to which the attention of our readers is invited.

Dry farming in this section has passed the experimental stage. Today who a few years ago sold their small holdings in our cities and towns and cast their lots in this world of sage brush and desolation were criticized as having had judgment by hundreds of their fellows. But the time has come when for years they had reasoned that something good would come time come from such an immense section of country. They had ridden over the rolling hills, and through the beautiful valleys. They had carefully examined the soil and were firm in the belief that time would reveal some of the best dry farms in the state. Hardy pioneers were they. For they have anticipated the future with anxious hearts. Today anticipation gives way to successful realization, and they find themselves within easy reach of an independent fortune, while the critic of a few years ago is settling plodding along in the same old way, spending money and with no better prospects for accumulating sufficient means to sustain life and make home happy when old age comes to the threshold, and declares that he cannot work any more.

With the advantages the new town-site—HOWELL—the lots of which will soon be on the market—will bring, with church and school, and the beautiful valley, the heart of this wonderful field of opportunity. With the chance to buy irrigated lands to raise hay and vegetables, the opportunities offered by this company are unequalled in any other part of the state. There are no more such lands in the state. It is an opportunity the like of which in excellence will never occur again.

It appears that the month of maximum mortality in 1908 was January, with 67,763 deaths, and that of minimum mortality was June, with 49,701 deaths.

The death rates of the individual registration states vary for the year 1908 from 18.4 for California to 10.1 for South Dakota. Dr. Wilbur points out that the national variation is less than that of the largest proportion of native-born Americans of native stock are, Dr. Wilbur states, the ones in which it is the most difficult to secure the passage of effective registration laws. Therefore, the actual mortality of America is probably less than that of the largest proportion of native-born Americans of native stock are, Dr. Wilbur states, the ones in which it is the most difficult to secure the passage of effective registration laws.

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of population, and of London for the same year, 15.8 per 1,000. For each year since 1892 the death rate of England and Wales has been less than 16 per 1,000, with the exception of the year 1904, for which year it was 16.2 per 1,000, while no rate as low has been recorded for any previous years of registration.

The early publication of the data relating to the mortality of the year 1908 for the registration area of the United States was only made possible by the increased promptness of the returns from the state and city offices, most of which now make monthly reports.

The registration area embraces the registration states and separate registration cities in non-registration states accepted by the Census Bureau as having approximately complete registration of deaths based on the requirement of compulsory burial permits. For the year 1908, the registration states were California, Colorado, Connecticut, Indiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Vermont, Washington and Wisconsin.

The District of Columbia and 74 registration cities in non-registration states, together with the registration states mentioned, made up the aggregate registration area for 1908, whose total estimated population for the year was 42,928,767, or only 1.5 per cent. (51.8 per cent.) of the total estimated population of the continental United States, which was 86,874,990. The addition of Ohio for the year 1909 has still further increased the percentage of the population reported to 55.2 per cent, and other areas may be included for the calendar year 1910, for which direct comparisons of the mortality statistics can be made with the figures enumerated by the thirty-third census.

The total number of deaths returned for the year 1908 from the aggregate registration area was 691,574. For the preceding year the number of deaths was 687,041, or only 1,540 less than the 1908 returns, although the registration area for 1908 was increased by Washington and Wisconsin. The year 1908 was one of record for low mortality throughout the United States so far as can be determined from the available registration records, and was marked by a general absence of severe epidemics and of unusual mortality from other causes.

Females contributed a slightly larger proportion of the deaths in 1908 than they did in 1907, but the actual number of deaths of males registered for 1908 was less than for 1907. The percentage of males was 54.2 and of females 45.7. The figures for age periods show a somewhat increased proportion of deaths of infants under one year for 1908, but the ratios for each of the following years from one to five years are identical for 1907 and 1908. A close agreement appears in the subsequent five year periods, although there was a slightly more favorable showing for 1908 for the age periods from 15 to 24 years.

Nearly one-fifth of all the deaths that occurred were those of infants under one year of age and over one-fourth of the children less than five years of age.

For both 1907 and 1908, 93.3 per cent of all deaths were those of white persons, which shows the unequal division of the registration area in this respect. Maryland is the only registration state with a considerable proportion (25.6 per cent) of colored population.

Nearly one-fourth of all deaths registered were those of persons born outside of the United States. The states having the largest proportion of native-born Americans of native stock are, Dr. Wilbur states, the ones in which it is the most difficult to secure the passage of effective registration laws.

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SALT LAKE AND STATE NEWS

INSPECTORS FIND CITY SLAUGHTER HOUSES FILTHY

Salt Lake, Oct. 26.—In a letter received this morning by Willard Hansen, state food and dairy commissioner, from Heber C. Smith, one of the inspectors, conditions in the southern part of the state are declared to be very serious. In slaughter houses all precautions against fifth, dirt and unsanitary conditions have been overlooked and the majority of the slaughtering places are in a deplorable condition.

In Heber, Mr. Smith spent most of his time and he says conditions were not remedied despite his orders. "In one slaughter house owned by Mr. Cook," said Mr. Smith in his letter, "the conditions were deplorable and I ordered them changed. I gave Mr. Cook a week in which to get things cleaned up and straightened around. At the end of the week Mr. Cook came to me and said his husband was drunk and had not cleaned up the slaughter house, as ordered. She pleaded for an extension of time. I recommended that steps be taken against this slaughter house."

DISASTROUS FIRE AT LUMBER CO. PLANT

Salt Lake, Oct. 26.—Sierra Nevada Mill company, loss \$75,000; insurance \$40,000.

Taylor-Armstrong Lumber company, loss \$15,000; insurance \$10,000.

D. Costa & J. Ferrando, loss \$6,950; insurance \$6,000.

Alex. Escandon, loss, \$200, no insurance.

Mrs. E. Eastman, loss, \$1,500; insurance \$1,000.

Joe Colletti, loss, \$1,000; fully insured.

City restaurant, loss, \$250; fully insured.

M. Maffeo, loss, \$100; partly insured.

H. L. White, loss, \$300; fully insured.

Rooms in three rooming houses lost estimated \$3000; no insurance.

Sierra Nevada Lumber company, loss \$1000, fully insured.

Total loss, \$108,300.

A highly spectacular fire broke out in the planing mill of the Sierra Nevada Mill company shortly before 1 o'clock this morning. Within a few minutes the building was a mass of flames, and it was only after one of the fiercest short fights in the history of the fire department that the place was prevented from spreading and doing damage of at least half a million dollars. Several firemen had extremely narrow escapes.

The origin of the fire is a mystery. Men and women in three rooming houses near the planing mill fled in terror after the flames got going, and to gather up their valuables. They either had to get out of become victims of the fast approaching flames.

Postmaster General Hitchcock left Salt Lake this morning at Cape Girardeau.

When he reached the river bank all of the boats were out in the stream. His flight was quickly discovered, however, and the Erastus Wells put back to pick him up.

The president arose before day light to keep his appointment at Cape Girardeau.

Great crowds along the river bank watched the president's flotilla float by.

TOTAL STEEL EARNINGS.

New York, Oct. 26.—The total earnings of the Steel corporation for the quarter in 1908 were \$27,106,274, with net earnings of \$21,310,417, and a surplus for the quarter of \$5,152,023.

The volume of unfilled orders on hand Sept. 30, 1908, was 3,421,977 tons.

For the quarter ending June 30, 1909, the total earnings were \$29,240,419; net earnings \$23,323,395; surplus \$5,894,244, and unfilled orders, 4,057,393 tons.

The statement of the quarter made public today shows an appropriation of \$10,000,000 for the surplus on account of expenditures made or to be made for authorized additional property, new plants, construction and discharge of capital obligations.

The \$10,000,000 appropriation is the first of this kind made by the U. S. Steel corporation since the quarter ending Dec. 31, 1907, when \$6,000,000 was set aside for the same purposes.

Chairman Gary had nothing to add to the formal statement of the quarter, but he reported that he had opposed a consolidation of the independent steel and iron companies. He added that he knew nothing of such a project.

The surplus for the present quarter, after deducting interest on bonds and appropriations to sinking funds and dividends on the preferred and common stock, shows a total of \$12,155,113. Ten millions of this is laid aside for extra expenditures made and to be made, additional property, new plants, etc., leaving a net surplus of \$2,155,113 for the quarter.

Anderson, Ind., Oct. 27.—In the superior court Judge Austill decided that the Hepburn railroad act is a prospective and not a retrospective law.

The case of W. B. Boland of this city, who was granted a life-time pass over the lines of the Big Four road several years ago in consideration of a gravel lease on land he owned between this city and Pendleton, came to trial here.

The railway company had revoked the pass when the Hepburn bill went into effect. Judge Austill holds that the pass is not invalidated by it.

ALWAYS DODGING.

William Glasmann said that \$10,776.64 unpaid warrants were outstanding when the Brewer waterworks report showed a cash balance of \$2,834.34. The Standard will give the Crittenton Home \$200 if Brewer can show the above to be false.

Will they dodge this?

dent's boat, the Olander, as well as those following, was stopped.

The President rested in his stateroom most of the morning, but appeared on deck occasionally to wave a response to greetings from groups on the shore.

A SUGGESTION ON ECZEMA

It is suggested that eczema sufferers ask the Culley Drug Co. of this city what reports they are getting from the patients who have used the oil of wintergreen liquid compound, D. D. D. Prescription.

DODGE THIS.

Mr. Glasmann said that the Brewer water report shows that the bunch claims as a net earning or profit of the waterworks \$2,879.60 charged the city for fire hydrants. The Standard will give to the Carnegie Free Library \$200 if the Brewer bunch can show the above statement to be false.

CANNON BALKS AT WATERWAY PLAN

Hickman, Ky., Oct. 26.—Speaker Cannon, it was made known today in a dispatch accord with President Taft's deep waterway plan after all.

In a speech at Carlo, Mr. Cannon balked at the President's proposition to issue bonds to pay for the improvement of the river on as rapidly as it can be paid for out of the current funds in the treasury. The speaker's address followed one by the president, in which Mr. Taft reiterated his position in favor of deep waterways where it can be demonstrated that the plans for improvement are feasible, are necessary and can be carried to completion with too great expenditure of money.

After 24 hours on the river, the Taft party arrived at Hickman this afternoon. Mr. Taft spoke from a stand erected on the levee.

The president tonight was the guest of the governors, who are making the trip down the river on the steamer St. Paul, which immediately follows the Olander. He had been invited to dinner last night but was so fatigued and worn out from the efforts of speaking several times that he begged to be excused until this afternoon.

The St. Paul was brought up in midstream the afternoon of the day of this evening and lashed there while he and his party were conducted on board. The same proceedings were gone through today shortly after the fleet left Carlo and the president was presented with a possum, already cooked and surrounded by delicious sweet potatoes, ready to be served at his luncheon table.

Taft Eats Possum.

Although the impression has gained ground since the Atlanta dinner of last winter that the president was fond of possum meat today was only the third time that he has eaten it.

Although enjoying the novelty of the dish, Mr. Taft admitted to his most intimate friends that he does not altogether "banter" after it as a steady article of diet.

Leaving Carlo today, Postmaster General Hitchcock and Secretary Nagel of the department of commerce and labor, who had made the trip from St. Louis to this point on the steamer Erastus Wells, joined the president on the Olander. They also were guests of the governor at dinner to night. Secretary of War Dickinson will rejoin the president's party at Memphis tomorrow.

Hitchcock Gets Left.

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SPORTS

WHO ARE THE BEST BASEBALL PLAYERS

Is Wagner or Tinker the Best Man at Shortstop?

I have seen at least a dozen All-American teams selected by that many authorities, and it is remarkable to what extent they disagree in some respects, writes Otto Felt in The Denver Post. There are only two positions on which they all agree. One seems to be first base, which is conceded by all of them to Hal Chase of the New York Americans, and the other is the pitchers Mathewson and Brown, with Ed Walsh in the majority of the make-up. On all other positions they disagree.

For instance, Bozeman and Bulger picks Gibson as catcher, as does Anson. Sunday picks Bresnahan, so does Ed Crane. Clarke Griffith picks McLean of Cincinnati. Then we get to second baseman and that lays with the different selectors between Col. John of the Athletics, Evers of Chicago, Miller of Pittsburgh and Doyle of New York. At shortstop Bulger and Anson select Wagner, while Griffith and two others place Tinker at the head. On third base Devlin of New York got the nod. It is harder to pick an All-American team for Sunday and so on down the line. All with the exception of Griffith, select Ty Cobb for his position, but Griffith gives it to Mitchell of Cincinnati. As a result, we select Speaker of Boston as one of the really great fielders, and Leach and Crawford have the others divided.

With the real experts of the game, men who have watched every game played, and know the extent they are at the present time, it's hard for the average fan to make a selection. There seem to be so many good men for the different positions this year that each has his champions and for that reason it is harder to pick an All-American team this year than it has been for years.

PIRATES STYLE OF PLAY.

"The Pittsburghers go after a game in different style from the Cubs—that is, the Cubs for 1908, whom Pittsburgh would never have beaten in 1909, with John Kling in the array," writes the veteran Billy Phelon. "When the Cubs take a hard position they scarce it to death with quick bunts, flashy plays on the bases and simply marvelous traps to catch the hostile runners. Those tricks worked on the Tigers, and they were terribly routed in 1907 that they were whipped before they went on the field last fall. Pittsburgh hasn't half as many such tricks either on the attack or on the defensive, and the Tigers were not hit by a mine as was planted underfoot in every inning. "Pittsburgh simply goes in head down and bulls through a game. Clarke had the good fortune and good judgment combined to get some new men who had played the game, and the combination won. That style of game is too much like Detroit's own ideas to bluff or buffalo the Tigers, that's why they made such a good showing. Where the Pirates proved the best was in their defense, and on the infield. In most of these important spots, Pittsburgh looms up like the rock of Gibraltar, while Detroit is full of blowholes. Not that the Tigers are weak in the field, as most teams are, but that compared with Pittsburgh or the Cubs the defense won't do."

BASEBALL

PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE.

Vernon 4; San Francisco 4.
San Francisco, Oct. 26.—Score: R. H. E.
San Francisco.....4 9 4
White and Brown; Stewart and Carnahan.

Game called off on account of darkness.

Los Angeles 1; Portland 9.
Los Angeles, Oct. 26.—Score: R. H. E.
Los Angeles.....1 1 1
Portland.....9 14 1

Sacramento 3; Oakland 0.
Sacramento, Oct. 26.—Score: R. H. E.
Sacramento.....3 2 0
Oakland.....0 4 0

Walla Walla, Oct. 26.—Olding's hit in the 9th after the All-Americans had led the score in the eighth brought in the winning run for the Philadelphia Americans in the game here this afternoon, making the final score 4 to 3. Score: R. H. E.
Athletics.....4 8 1
All-Americans.....3 7 1
Morgan and Donahue; Curtis, Myers and Bliss.

NEEDHAM BIDS FOR FIGHT.

Coalinga, Cal., Oct. 26.—N. S. Needham, matchmaker of the Coalinga Athletic club, is a bidder for a Jeffries-Johnson fight, and today wired the following to James J. Jeffries in New York:

"James J. Jeffries, undefeated champion of the world. Offer you \$100,000 to fight Jack Johnson here. Wire acceptance and we will put certified check in any bank. (Signed) Coalinga Athletic Club, N. S. Needham, matchmaker."

LATONIA RESULTS.

Latonia, Oct. 26.—First race, five and a half furlongs; Captain Glore, 6 to 1 won; Jack Binn, 4 to 1 second; Radiation 10 to 1 third. Time 1:11.45.

Second race, mile and an eighth; Mammie Algot, 6 to 5 won; Minot 7 to 5 second; Waterlake 5 to 1 third. Time 2:01.45.

Third race, five and a half furlongs; Ford Gray, 3 to 1 won; Ife, 10 to 1 second; Duquesne 7 to 1 third. Time 1:10.25.

Fourth race, six furlongs; Grenade 4 to 1 won; Fleming 2 to 1 second; Plume 7 to 2 third. Time 1:17.45.

Fifth race, six furlongs; Dargh 13 to 10 won; Tony Faust 11 to 5 second; Kenmare Queen 4 to 1 third. Time 1:16.35.